extremely indignant over similar punish-

ment meted out to a young convict in a

public institution. The mere fact that a

boy or a young man has been whipped in

such a place is usually sufficient for an

extended investigation of the institution

and a trial of the accused officials by

a board of State officers or a Commission

appointed by the Governor. The yellow

newspapers have found in these cases the

most fruitful field for their peculiar style of

journalism. So brutal and continuous have

been the newspaper assaults of this sort,

so putrid and malignant have been

their invented tales of horror regard-

ing public institutions, and such has

been the readiness of the State Board

of Charities, which has general con-

trol of all institutions not strictly defined

as prisons, to believe these yarns and to act

upon them, that any system of physical

punishment whatever in the reformatory

asylums of the State has well-nigh disap-

peared and the standard of discipline of

such places has fallen very low. All this

comes at a time when there is a distinct re-

currence in the minds of the wisest and

most humane penologists of our country

of judicial punishment for minor crimes.

We suggest to Mr. STURGIS and the other

members of the Board of Managers of the

Elmira Reformatory that they carefully pe-

ruse the testimony taken at the trial of Mr.

BROCKWAY before Governor FLOWER'S

Commission, to which we have already

alluded. Of over one hundred witnesses

who swore at that investigation to maim-

ings, brutal beatings, and to injuries and

scars for life that they had received from

the hands of Mr. BROCKWAY, over two-

thirds were shown not to have any of the

diseases and injuries of which they com-

plained, while the remaining one-third bore

their scars when they entered the reform-

atory, as the examination of their persons

made at the time of entrance proved. Not

a single case of injury to a prisoner by any

corporal punishment inflicted by Mr. BROCK-

We advise Mr. BROCKWAY to stick to his

evident determination not to resign, and we

advise the Board of Managers of the institu-

tion to turn over in their minds for a very

long time any proposed course of action

"We regard it [imperialism] as the para-

The demand made in the platform of 1896.

issue is meant for the weak-kneed brethren

and the few but flerce anti-imperialists out-

in the same platform is worthy of the silver

The inclusion of two "paramount" issues

All Democrate in good and regular standing

are invited to visit the New York Aquarium and

take a look at the Octopus. Scepties who have

sheered at this terror of the deep should put on

their spectacles and inspect the tentacles. This

Octopus is a real devilish Devilfish and he is

particularly fond of devilled lobsters. There is

no doubt about his genuineness. His papers

were carefully examined before he was ad-

mitted. The Octopus has been found. The

Hon. JAMES K. McGuire, chairman of the

Executive Committee of the State Democratic

Committee, is very anxious to get a Money

the Man Who Would Be Emperor is discovered

the Democratic Museum will be tolerably com-

What better representative could the pro-

gressive and patriotic Democrats of Tennessee

DAVID LA FAYETTE SNODGRASS of Chatta-

send to the United States Senate next year than

Any information will be thankfully received

at any Populist headquarters in the United

States of the present political whereabouts of

HENRY CLAY CALDWELL of Arkansas, the man

with the whiskers, who was to be BRYAN's run-

ning mate as Vice-President, and whose views

were described by appreciative admirers as

being "broad as the brim of his hat." For

some weeks last winter he easily led in the race,

but with the first thaw his name disappeared

from consideration and he has not been heard

Some of the vaudeville politicians to whom

Col. BRYAN naturally turns for counsel have

been telling him that the Democrats will

carry Michigan. The report of the Banking

Commissioner of the State shows that the de-

posits in the State and national banks therein

have increased to the extent of \$52,000,000 since

"The Star-Spangled Banner."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's

dition you publish a letter from an American in

of the national anthem known as "America." but

which would be better named with the title "New

England." It is not surprising that Americans on

shipboard did not readily respond to a call for the

This fact was shown during the Spanish war, when

the theatre orchestras were playing all the popular

the theatre orchestras were playing all the popular airs. It could then he seen that the anthem "America" evoked the least enthusiasm. 'The Star-Spangled Banner' was vigorously applauded because it represents not merely the pilgrim's pride, but the pride of all Americans without regard to European ancestry. Furthermore, its sittring tones are adapted to the temperament of Americans. The melody of "America" has been borrowed and is not suited to the tastes of this country. To the average American ear it sounds a good deal like a dealn much. Such musto may be popular among the stolid Britons, but nervous Americans will always demand something in a livelier strain. Any attempt to force "America" upon the people will simply result in leaving us without a national song. If, as some assert, "The Star Spangled Banner" cannot serve the purpose, we should encourage our poets and musicians to write and compose another.

NEW YORK, July 19.

QUIVIS UNUS.

One Day's Rain Worth \$35,000.000 to Kansas

From the Kansas City Journal.

yesterday's rains? The rainfall was general over the

corn belt and was sufficient to break the price over 4

cents a bushel on the Chicago market. Speculation

as to Kansas corn prospects changed materially with-

in a few hours, and there were yesperday plenty of men who said there would be 80 or 85 per cent. of a crop of corn in Kansas, while Sunday the man who predicted half a crop was regarded as an enthusiast. This means nearly 100,000,000 more bushels, or probably \$35,000,000 to Kansans.

w much money did Kansas make as a result of

above song. It is a well known fact that the song is

England, who advocates the teaching to the children

1896. Cold comfort for Bryanites.

Devil. Liberal terms to the right party. When

side of the Bryan fold.

mathematicians.

nooga?

form of 1900, begins with these words:

The Two-Headed Calf.

concerning its Superintendent.

WAY was shown.

system.

nothing else.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month. Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and que No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Kansas Wheat.

Bleeding Kansas has become feeding Kansas. The wheat crop is so immense that It has been hard work to get hands enough to harvest it. Ten thousand men were brought into the fattest wheat counties. Their fare was paid and the experts among them earned \$3.50 a day, which is good pay in the city and princely wage on a farm. Yet in some counties men enough could not be had, and women went to work in the fields. There are endless miles of wheat shocks and the steam threshers are whacking away all day long. The average yield to the acre is said to be twenty-five bushels. In some cases the profits of the crop will be equal to the cost of the land. A Salina correspondent of the Chicago Record mentions this instance:

"MILTON SHIPLDS purchased 160 acres of land last fall a few miles northwest of Salina. He sowed 100 acres of it in wheat, and rented an additional sighty acres which he also sowed to the same cereal He receives only two-thirds of the crop on the rented land, and yet his net profits on the crop will easily pay for his entire farm.

A big crop of wheat, a small crop of Populism. When Col. BRYAN sees the bulging pocketbooks of the Sunflower farmers next fall, he will be considerably grieved. He will fear that Kansas is inclined to put money above the man.

Trusts and Democrats.

The Hon. JAMES K. JONES of Arkansas to become States in our Union, not only the and the Democratic National Committee Canadian farmer, miner and fisherman is about to go through the motions of con- but also the Canadian manufacturer would ducting a campaign against Trusts. It is enter on a prosperous career, depressing to have to say that the Hon-JAMES K. JONES is in the all-enfolding tentacles of the Octopus and not struggling the least bit to get away.

Mr. Jones is said to be a stockholder in the round-bale cotton Trust. It is admitted in the South that the round bale is cheaper and better than the square bale. Consequently the round-bale Trust makes the Southern cotton planters anxious. According to the Houston correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, the round-bale Trust is now trying to get "practical control of the South's cotton crop." Officially Chairman Jones is hot against Trusts. As a Democrat he froths at the mouth when they are mentioned. As a private citizen and man of business he buys a good Trust stock when he has the price.

Probably most of the shrewd and energetic citizens who are members of the Democratic National Committee or of the various State committees have a finger in the Trust pie. Why should they not? They might as well be expected not to be partners or stockholders in corporations as not to be interested financially in Trusts These are intended to be money-making concerns; and for all the conventional Democratic pother about money, Democrats like to have it just as much as other folks do.

When you hear the Democrats bellowing against Trusts, just wonder how much Trust stock they hold.

Canada and the British West Indies.

The Canadian manufacturers are beginning to discover that their own country does not afford an adequate market for their products. Of course, they cannot look for customers in the United States, from which they are cut off by a tariff wall, or in the United Kingdom, where they would be undersold. Is there any possible solution of the problem which confronts them? According to the Halifax Chronicle and the Globe of Toronto, an outlet for the Dominion's surplus of manufactured articles could be found in the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, provided reciprocal arrangements could be made with those dependencies. Such agreements would prove advantageous not only to Ontario and Quebec, which are the principal seats of Canadian manufacturing industries, but also to the Maritime Provinces, which are now cut off from the traffle which they formerly carried on with Porto Rico.

There is no doubt that the trade of th British West Indies would be worth securing. This is well understood in Washington, where Mr. Kasson's attempt to obtain a part of it for the United States seems unfortunately to have failed. The population of the British possessions in and near the Caribbean Sea was in 1891 about 1.750,-000, and is now about 2,000,000. Their aggregate export and import trade exceeds \$68,000,000. What renders this traffic especially attractive to Canada is the fact that these southern possessions of the British Crown import chiefly commodities which Canadians can produce for export, while, on the other hand, most of the exports from those possessions consist of goods which the Canadians cannot produce. In other words, the conditions are favorable to the negotiation of a reciprocal convention, the danger of arousing the antagonism of local interests being reduced

to a minimum. From the position taken by the Globe, we infer that overtures will be first made | undoubtedly ric Sheng at Shanghai: to Trinidad, which, although it contains only about an eighth of the British population in Central America, contributes \$18,500,000, or more than a fourth to the annual value of the trade. Considerably less than one-half of the area of Trinidad has been sold by the Government to private proprietors, and a much smaller fraction is, as yet, under cultivation. The prospective importance of Trinidad and its adjunct, Tobago, from a commercial point of view is due not only to their inherent capabilities, but also to their geographical situation near the mouth of the Orinoco River, which is unquestionably destined to become one of the chief arteries of tropical commerce in the twentieth century.

Next in commercial consequence at present to Trinklad is Jamaica, the aggregate foreign trade of which in 1897 was \$15,008,000. The foreign commerce of this island, however, is not so likely to expand as is that of British Guiana, which already has a trade of over \$14,500,000, which is verely punished, all the other Ministers have been

certain to increase owing to the stimulus given to gold mining by the outcome of the boundary controversy with Venezuela. The gold exported in 1898 was valued at \$2,000,000, and the amount ought to be doubled at no distant date. In the year mentioned, the value of the sugar exported from British Guiana was nearly \$5,000,000. The cost of producing cane sugar in British Guiana is \$45 per ton, or about 2 00 | \$1.50 less than that of producing beet sugar in Germany, and, owing to its superior saccharine quality, the British Guiana commodity is worth from \$5 to \$10 per ton more than the beet-root product. But for the export bounty paid to German producers, it would be impossible for them to compete with the cane sugar sent from the

The foreign trade of Barbadoes is com-

puted at \$8,540,000; the chief export is sugar,

but the island has some large rum distil-

leries. British Honduras and England's

other West Indian possessions not hitherto

mentioned have an aggregate trade about

equal to that of Barbadoes. It is obvious

that the difference in products of these

intertropical dependencies would shield

Canadian labor from any injurious com-

petition, while giving all classes in the

Dominion the advantage of obtaining at

cheap prices many kinds of supplies which

could not be produced at home. Under

the circumstances, the Globe suggests

that the Laurier Ministry might go to the

length of conceding absolute free trade

as regards many commodities between

the Dominion and her sister Colonies in

From the viewpoint of Canadian manu-

facturers, this is a reasonable proposal.

Primarily, however, the Dominion now is,

and long must be, not a manufacturing,

but an agricultural, country. Her manifest

destiny is to supply raw products and food

staples to the great American republic,

as cannot be produced more cheaply on

Canadian soil. Not a few manufactured

articles can be produced there more cheaply,

and were the provinces of the Dominion

Mr. Wu.

friendly sincerity of his character.

have not been murdered.

For Minister Wu Ting-fang most Ameri-

Nobody in the land, so far as we are

to Secretary HAY and delivered the same

with manifestations of a personal joy touch-

ing in its eagerness and very creditable to

the goodness of his heart, he had no knowl-

edge of the character of the American

Minister's message. He knew only that it

had come to him from China, in response to

himself had forwarded. Of the failure

inherent evidence of the genuineness of

the alleged date of its writing, Mr.

Wu could not be aware until after the

cryptogram had been translated at the

deceptive message, fraudulent as to date,

the responsibility is not with Mr. Wu. Sup-

posing it to be genuine, that is to say,

written by Mr. CONGER on the 18th, the de-

plorable fact that it fails to carry satisfac-

tory proof of its genuineness is not due to

any omission of effort on Mr. Wu's part,

but either to the unfortunate vagueness of

the wording of the test inquiry sent out

from Washington, or to Mr. Conger's in-

advantage the opportunity suddenly offered

to him after a break in his communications

with Washington which had then lasted just

We speak of these things because Mr.

We appears to regard any hesitation to ac-

cept as conclusive the Conger cipher de-

spatch that came to him from China through

ostensibly official channels as an imputation

upon himself, and likewise as an insult to

the Government he represents, and a slan-

der upon the integrity of his whole race.

In an interview with a correspondent of

"If the sceptics are right, and this message that

has passed through so many hands is a forgery, it

would indicate that all Chinese are rascals and black

guards, but I don't believe that any enlightened or

fair-minded people feel that. They must feel that a

nessage that was confirmed as this one has been to-

ther sources is more probably correct than are all

day by an imperial edict and telegrams from various

these varue and horrible accounts of slaughter that

have filled the papers lately. Do you suppose that my

Sovernment would send out an imperial edict that is

Yet the imperial edict of July 18 to which

Mr. Wu refers was communicated to three

afforded to the Legations by the Imperial

"Imperial decree of the 22d of this moon (July 18)

stated that all Ministers were saie. Insurgents are

And as the same edict reached Mr. Wu

"According to edict of the 22d of this sixth month

[July 18], with the exception of German Minister who

was killed by Anarchists, with regard to which rigor-

ous measures are being taken to investigate and pun

ish the guilty, all the other Ministers, to whom stren-

uous efforts are being made to afford protection, are

The second version of the same imperial

edict of July 18 reaches the British Foreign

Office through the hands of CHIH CHEN

Lo FENG Lon, the Chinese Minister at

"In an imperial edict issued 22d sixth moon July

18] to arrest and punish the criminals who murdered

the German Minister it was mentioned fortunately

that the protection afforded by us to the other Minis-

ters had been effective and that they were all safe on

July 21." (Possibly the meaning here is 21st of sixth

The third version reaches the French

Minister of Foreign Affairs the same day

" For the past month, with the exception of the

German Minister, who was murdered by the reb flious

populace, whom we have ordered sought out and se-

through the Viceroy of Nankin, likewise

THE SUN on Saturday Mr. Wu said:

thirty-six days.

false in its statements?"

hai to Mr. Wu, said:

London:

moon, or July 17.1

through Yo Keng at Paris:

fighting and killing each other."

and to receive therefrom such manufactures

this hemisphere.

British Central America.

protection of the Government." We put together these several versions of the information contained in the alleged edict of July 18, not for the purpose of collating their various shades of reassurance, ranging from "strenuous efforts to protect " to " effective protection " and " protected with solicitude" and "free from molestation." but to contrast them all with the cipher despatch from Mr. Congen which Mr. Wu honestly believes to have West Indies. The Dominion's entire conbeen written by our Minister on the same sumption of sugar is estimated by the day as the edict: Globe at 125,000 tons; in that case, it would now be able to take only about one-half of the production of sugar for export by

"In British Legation under continued shot and Quick relief only can prevent general masshell.

protected with solicitude by the Imperial Court, and

are safe and sound on this 22d day of the moon

And simultaneously Berlin gets through

its Consul at Chefoo this assurance from

"I have just received authentic news that all the

Ministers are free from molestation and are under the

his Excellency the Governor of Shantung:

After such a comparison how can Mr. Wu, as a sensible and sincere person of uncommon mental acumen, expect Americans or Europeans to put faith at the same time in the statements of the edict and in the genuineness of the alleged date of the Conger cipher despatch?

If Mr. CONGER wrote on the 18th of July, the edict of that same date misrepresented the situation. If the imperial edict tells the truth, Mr. Congen could have forwarded on the 18th later and much more encouraging information than that which is contained in his cipher despatch, and which corresponds closely with the account of the situation on June 29 sent out of Pekin on that day by Baron NISHI. The estimable Chinese Minister ends his

appeal with this proper request: "I simply want the American people to keep an open mind on the subject until they have all the facts

All the more readily will the American people reserve judgment because of their belief that Mr. Wu is now repeating his first attempt to obtain from China a message from Minister Conger in response to a secend inquiry from the State Department. this time so framed that the response cannot fail to be conclusive.

More Pay for Election Officers.

The rate of pay for election officers in New York city is constantly increasing. and by reason of such increase the election cost \$475,000 last year, exclusive of \$160,000 required for the State Superintendent of Elections in the metropolitan district, a total of \$635,000. This year the municipal appropriation for cans cherish a particular affection, on acelection purposes is \$500,000 and the Legiscount of what they have heard about his lature provided for \$197,800 for the State wit, his adaptability to our ways and the Superintendent's Department, a total of nearly \$700,000, to be paid by the taxpayers of this city.

aware, is now questioning the earnestness Section 18 of the Election Code provided, of the Chinese Minister's labors in behalf of last year, that in New York and Buffalo peace and amity between the two nations, inspectors of election should receive \$5 or the good faith of his efforts to procura a day for each of the four days of regisfrom Pekin satisfactory evidence that the tration, and \$10 on election day, a total of Americans and their women and children \$30 each. Poll clerks, who serve only on election day, were to be paid \$10 each, and It is not Mr. Wu's fault that the result of ballot clerks \$5, the total salary list for each his first attempt was far from convincing. polling place, of which there are approx-He did his part. He obtained a reply from mately in the Greater New York 1,500, China inclosing a cipher despatch signed "CONGER." When he carried the telegram

being, therefore, \$150. This year's Legislature raised the pay inspectors from \$30 to \$42 each of poll clerks from \$10 to \$12, and of ballot clerks from \$5 to \$8. These additions bring the salaries of these officers to \$208 in each voting district of the city, a large sum in view of the fact that the number of electors in each polling place averages 250. Whether a cipher despatch from Mr. HAT which he these increases will add to the efficiency and trustworthiness of election officers in of the Conger despatch to bring New York remains to be seen, but unless it has such a result, the enlarged expenditure cials, whose pay for routine service will henceforth vary from \$5 to \$10 a day each. State Department. Supposing it to be a and in no case will be less than \$8 on election day, would appear to be an unjustifiable use of money raised by taxation.

Superintendent Brockway.

While the Board of Managers of the Elmira Reformatory have made no definite statement of their desires, they are evidently seeking to accomplish the removal of Mr. Z. R. BROCKWAY, the famous Superincomprehensible failure to employ to full tendent of the Reformatory. This is a very serious matter.

Within the last few years some members of the original Board of Managers who assisted in the foundation of the institution and in its conduct for over thirty years, have died. Other members have resigned their offices, being unwilling further to remain targets for the incessant attacks of sensational newspapers. The official terms of other members have expired. By the filling of these vacancies a new set of managers has been created, and a majority of them, at least, seem not in sympathy with Mr. BROCKWAY. So far as is known, they have made no charges against the Superintendent, nor has Mr. BROCKWAY had anything like a formal trial. A newspaper in this city recently published several affidavits containing allegations of cruelty against Mr BROCKWAY which are wholly similar to those presented to the Commission appointed by Governor FLOWER to investigate the Reformatory in 1894. Mr. BROCKWAY declines to be interviewed, but it is very clear that he will require the Board of Managers either to remove him arbitrarily. different Governments in three different as they have the undoubted power to do, or forms, varying in the emphasis which the to make such changes in his methods of several versions put upon the protection reformatory management as to end what he considers his power for good in the institu-Government at Pekin. At Washington, the tion. In either case, the responsibility for edict, as communicated by Sheng at Shang- Mr. Brockway's retirement and what may happen afterward to the institution will rest

with the Board of Managers. We have no desire to pose as the especial friend or advocate of Mr. BROCKWAY. It has always been understood that while the Elmira Reformatory was a pleasant place for youthful offenders who, having broken the law but once, were really anxious to begin life aright again, that it was likewise a very dismal place for young "toughs" or those of a naturally hardened and criminal disposition. Mr. BROCKWAY is now getting to be an old man and it is entirely possible that the severity of his discipline has increased with his years and needs abatement. Be this as it may, he is easily the most famous of American penitentiary officials. He has made the Elmira Reformatory the model prison of our country, if not of the entire world. He can point to a record of thousands of young men who, having been a year or more under his correction, have been dismissed to lives of innocence and usefulness to the community. And in all the newspaper abuse that has been visited upon him, not even a charge has ever been made of pecuniary mismanagement. The financial accounts of the Elmira Reformatory are and ever have been as

true and clear as sunlight. Mr. BROCKWAY is the victim of a popular

sentimental antipathy to corporal punish- | THE MILITARY SITUATION IN MANment. Men who will soundly thrash their CHURIA. own boys for misconduct will yet become

After assuring the security of the navigation of the Amur, the next step that will be taken by the Russians will be to concentrate an army at Kirin, the centre of the Manchurian railway system. The richness of the surrounding country is such that supplies for a large army can be collected difficulty, and owing to the density of the population there will be no lack of means of transport. The markets of Petuna and Kirin have been frequented or a number of years back by Russian traders from Blagovestchensk and Khabarovka, and last year a consi erable addition was made to the Russian steam flotilla already navigating the Amur and Sungari, in the shape of fifteen steamers and forty barges built in England; and others have been added since. Wood and coal are abundant in Kirin, the first being floated down in rafts from the mountain sources of the Sungari in the Chang Pai Shan range to the south near the Corean frontier. The coal is of inferior quality, the ordinary black coal being delivered at the house door for \$2 a ton. Twenty miles north of the city, however, there are great deposits of an excellent brown coal which have been carefully surveyed by Russian engineers, and with modern methods are capable of an indefinite yield. As all payments made by Russians for produce and material are in the gold from the Siberian mines, their presence in the Manchurian markets has hitherto been always welcome

toward corporal punishment in penal or Kirin is reached by steamer in ten days from semi-penal institutions and even as a form the mouth of the Amur, the down-stream journey taking just hat the time; but when more powerful boats are placed on the river the up trip can be reduced to eight days or less. For military purposes, however, the railway from Nikolskol, about sixty miles north of Vladivostok, will, in the course of a short time, supersede the river route, being at once speedier and safer. There is already a small Russian garrison at Kirin stationed in Chinese barracks beyond the west gate of the ity, the flag flying from the buildings being the imperial ensign with the Russian colors in the upper right-hand corner. The Chinese troops in Mane' uria two years ago were armed with only old rusty muzzle loaders. In the interval since then they appear to have exchanged them for modern rifles, but are negligent o the last degree in their care of them. At Poltavka, the station on the Russian frontier be tween Kirin and Nikolskoi, a squadron of Trans-Baikal Cossacks guards the frontier, but they can be reen orced at any moment from the garrison at Nikolskoi, which is only a day's drive distant. Ninguta, on the Hurka River, the central station between Kirin and Nikolskoi is another point to which Russian troops can b sent from the Amur. The distance in time is less than half that to Kirin, and in the event of difficulties to transport arising on the upper

Sungari, it furnishes an alternative route. Under all these circumstances there appears little danger for the Russian communications on the Amur, as by means of their steam flotilla on the Sungari, a large body of troops can be mount issue." So says the Kansas City thrown in the rear of any Chinese army operatplatform, and so say those Democrats who ing on the southern bank of the Amur. The are afraid of Sixteen to One. In the same garrisons in central Manchuria are, no doubt, in some danger at the moment, but the troops platform the Democrats "reaffirm and inalready sent north from Port Arthur, and those dorse the principles of the Democratic arriving from Stretensk, should soon effect their national platform adopted at Chicago in relief and ensure the work on the railways ap-1806" and they "reiterate the demand made proaching completion from further interrup in that platform for an American financial tion. The danger point for Russia is not in

which is thus incorporated into the plat-Republican Prospects in This Town. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From what I can see and hear of the so-called "anti-imperi-"Recognizing that the money question is paraalists,"who are looked upon by some persons as factor in this year's Presidential election contest Put into the platform of 1900 the phrase their position is almost identical with that of those Republicans who, with Summer prominent among them, opposed the reflection of President Grant in "at this time" means 1900 and can mean 1872, but were hostile to Dr. Greeley. Most numerou It is no great matter what the framers of in New England, and particularly in the two States a platform say as to the importance of an of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and having prac issue if their assertion is not accepted by tically the same newspaper support as to-day, they the people, the makers and the judges of were repelled by Dr. Greeley's nomination and the poli cies he was supposed to represent. From vigorous issues, but the fact remains that the Kansas critics of the Grant Administration they became, be City platform declares that silver is the fore the close of the canvass, its supporters. paramount issue. It had to do that to sat-In this city there is, so far as the present canvas isfy BRYAN and the Bryanites. The asseras developed, less sincerity in the support of Mr. tion that imperialism is the paramount Bryan than there was at the same period in 1896.

> The Soft-Coal Cloud on the Horizon, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. If you wish to see what New York city looks like nowadays take the West Shore ferry at Forty-second stree about 6 P. M., ascend the hill on the Jersey side and walk along the loop of the Hudson County Boulevard. Thence a view can be obtained over New York city extending nearly from Spuyten Duyvil to the Narrows. The observer will see something that will startle him. New York for years was noted for its pure, clean and clear atmosphere and has been compared frequently with Chicago, much to the latter city's disadvantage To-day New York is fully as ba

as Chicago as regards soot and soft coal smoke. On Thursday night a pall of smoke hung over the city such as has never been seen. Thousands of chimners beich forth soft-coal smoke in clouds, and the ordinances of the Board of Health as retards soft soal sout and smoke are an absolutely dead letter. If the Hon Got Michael Murphy will come over to the New Jersey side and take a look over his beloved Gotham he will see that his health inspeciers, who are suppond to look after violations of the ordinances are very much asleep.

The gas houses along Fifteenth street and North River are surrounded and covered with soft-coal smoke. Near the New York Central elevator around Sixtleth street there is a complete pall of smoke and hundreds of factories and houses use soft coal and make smoke. city such as has never been seen. Thousands of

make smoke.

The tugs in the harbor and on the Hudson are burning it every day. Dozens of them at a time can be seen trailing forth a cloud of soft-most smoke that would do credit to the Lucania. The smaller the tug the more studies

HOBOKEN, July 21.

Egyptian Address to Queen Victoria. From the Pall Mall Gasette.

This is a translation of the Arabic poem pi sented by the Khedive to the Queen when he visited Windsor last week. The poem was written by a well-known Egyptian man of letters: "O Lady of the Kingdom, O Thou Offspring of Those Might Suns, who soared along with their Realms to Spheres under which roll as humble maidens the Heavenly Planets bright. Around Thy Sacred Head do the Angels reathe their Love garlands interwoven with the Love levels of human Souls. But art Thou a God dess, too, that before Thee have Times finehed and knelt with an affrighted look. To Thy Sway have humbled themselves the Countries of the Earth, and the mighty Oceans with their rolling, foaming Plains, and the fearful deserts, with their rolling sandy waves

Some Chinese Terms.

From the London Dally News. The telegrams from China describing the progres of events frequently refer to Chinese names and expressions, the meanings of which have probably puzzied some of our readers. They will therefore find the following brief glossary of some of the more frequently used Chinese words of assistance in following the drama which is being enacted in the Far East: Callu, a Pretect.
Chibial, a Governor General, usually intrusted with
c affairs of two provinces.
Chun Chi, the Grand Council of State.
Chung T'ang, a Grand Secretary of State, aix

amprador, the chief Chinese employee in a foreign He acts as intermediary between the foreigner nd the native. Fan-Kwei, the Chinese name for foreigner, literally

ran-Awe; no Chinese name for foreigner, literally "foreign devit."
Fu, a prefecture.
Futal Governor of a province.
Ho, a river.
Hsiang, a village.
Hsien, a district.
Hu, a lake.
Kiang, a river.
Kian, a sect.
Kotow, an act of prostration demanded in former times of foreign envoys.
Li a Chinese mile equal to a third of an English mile. Shan, a mountain.

Tael, one and a third ounces of silver in weight he general standard of value throughout the Em-Tsung II Vamen, the Chinese Foreign Office, founded in 1861 after the treaty of Tien-Tsin. Yamen, an official residence.
Ye Ho Chuan, the secret society generally known as the "Boxers," literally Righteousness, Harmony and Fists.

FOR M'KINLEY; AGAINST BRYAN.

lome Interviews in St. Louis With At Citizens of German Birth.

From the Globe-Democrat. "The Westliche Post will continue, as hereto fore, to support the Republican party and candidates," said Dr. Emil Preetorius, editor-inchief of the paper, yesterday. "I have not abandoned my views, nor do I consider it necessary or possible for any man to shape his principles to full conformity in order to support a candidate or platform. The Republican platform more nearly fills the measure of my belief than does the Democratic, and it is natural to give your own party the benefit of any compromise that any man is compelled to make who becomes an integer of any party. Every man in becoming so is compelled to concede something, because the views or opinions of no two men who were ever created were in exact

accord. Discussing the platforms of the two parties further, Dr. Preetorius said: "Especially am I opposed to free silver and 16 to 1. No more dangerous political heresy has been promulgated in recent years, and the Westliche Post will look upon it as an imperative duty to fight it until it is squelched. Expansion is comparatively an academic question; free silver is prac-

Asked if he thought the anti-imperialistic plank of the Democratic platform would result in the alienation of any considerable part of the German vote from the Republican party, the doctor said he believed it would not.

"The Germans are, above all else, opposed to a 50-cent dollar, and while they may hold the same ideas on expansion as I do, they will set the importance of protecting the laborer through the maint nance of a sound financial system above everything else."

"Speaking for myself alone, I will say that I intend to support President McKinley as against Mr. Bryan," said Mr. Hugo Muench, the son of one of the "men of 1848," yesterday. 'My observation leads me to believe that the German-Americans will not vote for a depreciated currency, and that is what Bryan and the Democratic platform mean. Some with whom I have talked are not enthusiastic for McKinley because they do not like the war situation, but they prefer the present Administration to anything that Bryan would give."

Dr. H. M. Starkloff, another well-known citlzen of German birth, said: "I am going to vote for McKinley, and shall do all in my power to insure his election. So far as my observation goes, I believe the Germans generally take that view of the case. Although some of them may differ with McKinley on the question of imperialism they prefer him immeasurably

Mr. Charles Nagel, whose intimate relations with the German-Americans of the city gives him exceptional opportunities for judging of their sentiments, said yesterday: "In my judgment, there will be no disaffection to speak of in the German vote. The sentiment of the citizens of German descent is, as it has always been, for sound government. They will support the administration that promises and assures prosperity and stability."

"I shall support not only McKinley but the entire Republican ticket," said Judge G. A. Finkelburg. "The administration of President McKinley has been a wise one, worthy of the confidence of the American people, and deserving of their support. Furthermore, the success of the Democratic party in the national election would endanger the sentiment which has been formed on the silver question, and would reopen the agitation for cheap money There may be a few German-Americans who differ with the President on some of his policies, but I have not met many of them personally. When it comes to a decision between Bryanism and the McKinley Administration there is no question which the American people will choose."

question which the American people will choose."

Judge Leo Rassieur is not only a supporter of McKinley, but an enthusiastic expansionist as well. He has studied the quest on in all its bearings, and has reached a decision in the light of modern ideas. Judge Rassieur has made a number of speeches supporting the Administration, and their hearty reception by audiences of German-Americans shows that sentiments of patriotism and common sense predominate among that class of citizans. "Yes, I have heard it stated that disaffection existed among the German-American voters." said Judge Rassieur yesterday. "but I have so far seen no evidence of it. Those who I have found to disagree with President McKinley have invariably ascribed their feelings to personal reasons. Thus, the representative of a foreign Government in this city has felt agreeigh decause of the attitude of certain American officers at Manila. That is a matter purely of personal feeling.

"Among the survivors of those who came to

urely of personal feeling.

"Among the survivors of those who came to also country in 1848 there may be some feeling, util is easy to criticise. Suppose President loKinley had turned his back upon the Philiphies. The tribes would have engaged in a ar of extermination upon each other, murred the foreigners and destroyed their proptry, just as they are doing in China.

dered the foreigners and destroyed their property, just as they are doing in Chira. And if that had occurred no doubt the opponents of President McKinley would be laying it all at his door, and of our neglected duty in the East we would never hear the last.

"President McKinley would be laying it all at his door, and of our neglected duty in the East we would never hear the last.

"President McKinley has walked among the dangerous places, the most dangerous a nation can encounter, during the period of war and reconstruction for the past ventor two, and we know he has made remarkably few mistakes. He has guided the ship of state wisely and with wonderful ability. Why, then, should we forsake him or take up some one else? I have spoken to audiences of German-Americans on this subject and I know from the feeling there manifested that they will stand by McKinley. Representative men of the race, with whom I have taked, have expressed themselves as satisfied with the Administration."

Amount of Coined Standard Silver Dollars. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take the liberty of inviting your attention to an error into which THE SUN appears to have fallen. in relation to the circulation statement published by this depart

In answering your correspondent, Edgar Halsey, in this day's paper, you tell him that the standard silver dollars stated in the column headed "General Stock of Money in the United States," should be added to the standard silver dollars stated in the column headed "Held in the Treasury as Assets of the Government" in order to ascertain the amount of coined standard silver dollars.

The coinage of standard silver dollars from 1878 to June 30, 1900, according to the reports of the Director of the Mint, was 498,496,215; of this amount \$1,725,000 are reported to have been shipped to Cuba. Porto Rico and the Philippines: \$6,153,163 were held in the Treasury under the act of July 14. 1890, as security for the redemption of outstanding Treasury notes of that act, and the remainder, \$490,618,052, was the amount potentially available of circulation. This amount of 490,618,052 standard eliver dollars is disposed of in the circulation statement as follows: \$15,689,229 are held in the Treasury as assets, and are, therefore, subject to be paid out; \$408,499,347 are represented by silver certificates outside the Treasury, while the remaining 66,429,476 of the dollars themselves are in circula Respectfully yours. A. T. HUNTINGTON

Chief of the Division of Loans and Currency. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 2

Not having yet been favored with the report of the Director of the Mint for the year ending June 30, 1900, we have no knowledge of its contents. Conceding, however, that it shows a total comage up to June 30, 1900, of only 498,-496,215 eliver dollars, this sum is greater by \$7,878,163 than that given in the circulation etatement of July 1, 1900. Why this deduction is made, and why the form of the statement was changed last January need explanation. The change must have misled others as it did us.

Tips From the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice in your issue of this date a clipping credited to the Chicago Inter Ocean relative to the fact that the Government had sanctioned tipping on Pullman cars in the expense bills of its officers while travelling. The article goes on to state further that this is the first time such practice has been officially recognized. In this, however, the writer has erred. Not only have this, however, the writer has erred. Not only have the War and Interior departments sanctioned tipping for some time past, but in their printed forms issued to members of Government surveys and army men, di-recting the proper manner of filling out expense ac-tounts, among the fillustrated charges are to be four several headed "Porterage, 25 cents" and "Fees, 51 NEW YORK, July 20.

Hot Weather's Test of Love.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. She-Are you sure you love me, George? He-Love you? Do you think if I didn't I'd be sitting here sweating our cuffs and collars, when I might be cool and comfortable at home with next to nothing POLITICAL NOTES. A

Aug. 7 is the last day upon which naturalization papers granted this year will enable the new citizen o vote for President in November.

Among the regulations for the government of Florda by Andrew Jackson in 1845 was the following. It did not have the "consent of the governed." "That the United States courts shall have and exercise the powers beyond the limit of Pensacola and St. Augustine of granting and recalling licenses or commissions for innkeepers, retaliers of liquor of every description and keepers of billiard tables, and to require of them such surety as they may deem proper, and impose such price for such license as in their opinion may be reasonable."

No Lieutenant-Governor of New York has served nore than two terms since the adoption of the present Constitution in 1846. The two-term Lieutenant-Governors have been Sanford E. Church, Robert Campbell, Allen C. Beach, Edward F. Jones and Timothy

Portions of the Second, Fourth, Eighth and Twelfth Assembly districts are included in the Congress district now represented by Thomas J. Bradley. Charles S. Adler will not be the Republican candidate.

Political matters are somewhat mixed in the Twenty. seventh Congress district of Pennsylvania. Democrate have indorsed a Republican candidate for Congress there and the Republicans are supporting the Democratic candidate, Joseph C. Sibley, ejected on the Democratic ticket in 1898.

There will be no Tammany Hall primary contest in the Third Assembly district. The projected renewal of last year's contest has been abandoned.

The Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan is a native of Madison county, N. Y., and served luring the Civil War as a private in the Teath New York Cavalry.

The Sunday Democrat does not take a hopeful view of the Presidential contest on the Democratic side. It says: "The same old story, the same old candidate, the same old issue, the same old end."

John H. Sutphin has been County Clerk of Queens for many years. He was first elected in November 1879. There is an election for County Clerk in Qurens this year and the candidates for the Demo cratte nomination are Mr. Sutphin, Municipal Justice Luke Connecton, and Councilman Van Nostrand. For Sheriff, the candidates on the Democratic side are Joseph E. Meyerrose and Coroner Crontn.

The State of Colorado furnished both national conentions with their temporary chairmen, Wolcott in Philadelphia and Thomas in Kansas City

Indianapolis has been thrice honored political has been selected as the national campaign headquarters of the the Widdle-of-the-Road Populists, Barker and Donnelly. It has been selected as the place of notification of Bryan and Stevenson, and it has been recognized on both National committees; with Mayor Taggart on the Democratic, and Harry s. New on the Republican National Committee.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas has arrived in North Carolina, where he will take the stump for Marion Butler, chairman of the National People's party, who is running for reflection to the United States Senate. "Cyclone" Davis explains his advocacy of Adlai Stevenson on the ground that Adlai was a stanch greenbacker with Gen. Weaver. The North Carolina campaign into which 'Cyclone" Davis enters is one of the most exciting in that State for years. The Republicans are fighting on a platform which provides that the colored race shall be fully recognized, and as an aid to this they oppose the new disfranchising Constitutional amendment. The platform of the Democrats does not recognize the colored voter, while that of the Populists declares that only white men should be en titled to hold public office

There is no limitation upon the duration of the session of the Massachusetts Legislature. The 1st of July still found the Bay State representatives engaged in the task of adopting, amending, repealing and adding to the sundry laws of the State, or "re solves." as such statutes are called in the political phraseology of Massachusetts. In a majority of the States of the Union there is a time limit upon legislative sessions.

There is a lively fight for the Republican nomina tion in the Thirty-first Congress district, which includes Monroe county. The rival candidates are James M. E. O'Grady, former Speaker of the Albany Assembly, and present member, and J. Brent Perkins, who has the support of the Aldrich faction. Mr. O'Grady is serving his first term. According to Republican usage he is entitled to a renomination which some Rochester Republicans, however, appear to be inclined to withhold. Monroe county is str Republican, but the city of Rochester gave Van Wyck 1,300 majority for Governor in 1898.

There will be no general elections this year in New Jersey, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada and Virginia. New Jersey and Virginia elect Governors in 1901.

United States District Court a year ago several men were indicted for fraud in obtaining papers. As warning to those who seek to take advantage of the Court the following order has been issued: "It is hereby ordered that no person, other than officials designated by the clerk, shall be engaged or take part in proceedings for naturalization, nor shall any person guide or direct applicants in any manner whatso ever, either by placing an applicant in line for the with him."

The "call for a third ticket" has been thus far very

feeble. Bryan polled more votes in Texas on the Democratic electoral ticket in 1896 than McKinley did in Massa chusetts The figures were 290,000 for Bryan in Bryan had in addition 80,000 Populist votes in Texas on the Bryan and Watson ticket. McKinley received 25,000 more votes in Missouri, which his opponent carried, than in Massachusetts, which gave him

The Cost in Lives to China.

The despatches have told of the slaughter of native Christians in Shantung and Pechili and of battles between the Imperial troops and Boxers in and around Pekin. The loss of human life is very great in the insurrections which, from time to time, afflic China. The recent Mohammedan rebellion in the northwest provinces was stamped out only after sev eral hundred thousand persons, a large proportion of them women and children, had been put to the sword. The Talping rebellion, which began in 1850, is estimated to have cost 20,000,000 lives in the fourteen years before it was suppressed with the aid of Euro pean intervention. That rebellion was begun by the secret society known as the Talpings for the over throw of the Manchu dynasty, which is still nom! nally in power, though it would not be if it had not been saved by the direct cooperation of England and France at Shanghai, Tien Tsin and elsewhere, and by native armies drilled and commanded by Chinese Gordon and other European soldiers.

Paraguay's Relies of Jesuit Sway. From the Tablet.

The "Jesuit Reductions" in Paraguay are Hitle more thanks half forgotten name in history. It is curious to learn that a certain number of them still exist as Indian villages. The members of the Niederlein Expedition, who have been exploring the upper reaches of the Parana River. came across several such settlements still occupied by Indians devoted to agriculture and castle breeding, and often with the old Jesuit church yet standing, often in good condition. Thus in Santa Rosa the chapel is filled with interestng ecclesiastical relies, including some paintings of considerable value. Other such churches are to be ound in Santa Maria and another in Santa Rosa. In San Ignacio, a small town, there is a church 198 feet long and 165 feet wide, with three naves, altars, pulpit and confessionals of finely carved wood, still standing. In the church ruins of San Miguel are several well preserved frescoes and a carved and gir wooden altar, attributed to an Indian artist. Jose The greater part of the "Reductions," however, are in ruins and almost swallowed up in the luxuriant ropical vegetation; sometimes their very name is forgotten as they lie deeply buried in the forest Those named Trinidad and Jesus can be reached only by cutting one's way with the machete through the dense growth of the jungle. Many of the ruins, overgrown with luxuriant creepers and gorgeous orehids, are described by the explorers as singularly comantic in their beauty.

Lord Salisbury's Distrust of Bishops From the Westminster Gasette.

Lord Salisbury usually takes his lunch either at the Athenseum or the Junior Carlton. The Athenseum, as everybody is aware, is a very solemn club, and consists of eminent doctors, Judges, barristers, ard, above all, Bishops. It was one of those threatening tays with which we have been familiar during this isappointing summer, and one of Lord Sallsbury's ecretaries, observing that his chief was starting out for his lunch, rush d for his umbrella, and offered it to Lord Sallsbury. "No. no." said Lord Sallsbury "I've lost too many in the Atheneum. I cannot trust the Bishops!"